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The Kentucky High School Athlete, September 1946

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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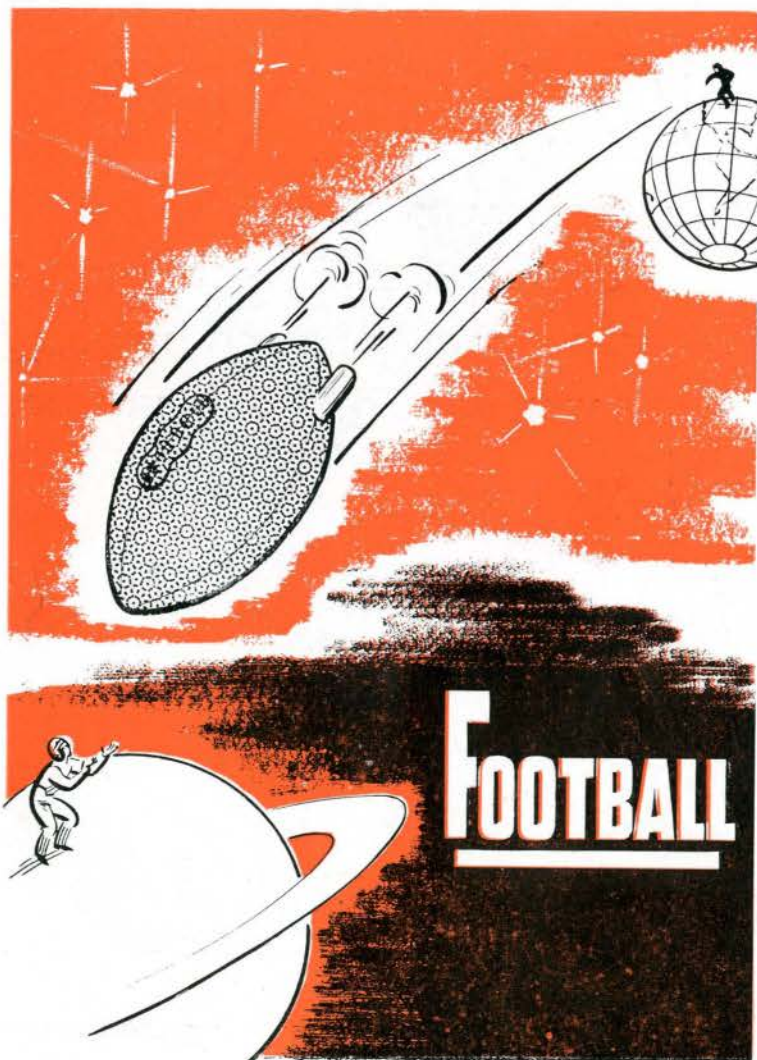
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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete



Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.
SEPTEMBER - 1946



"'Tis Better To Give Than Receive--"

A bruising in football, but 'ere the season's over every high school player and every school is likely to encounter the receiving end of some bad news. Well, it wouldn't be fun, if everybody won!



The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. IX—No. 2

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CHECK-UP ON STATE ASSOCIATION BY-LAWS

Last year a high school basketball team in a member state association accepted an invitation to an unsanctioned tournament. The matter was not called to their attention until after the team was enroute to the tournament. The school then based its right to participate without penalty on the fact that there was no statement in the state association by-laws which applied to the sanctioning of meets or to adherence to National Federation regulations. In this particular situation, the situation resulted in definite action at the spring annual meeting so that items of this kind were placed in the by-laws.

Some state associations may not have carefully checked on these matters. Here are a few thought provokers.

Is there anything in the by-laws which shows that the State Association is a member of the National Federation and that member schools are expected to adhere to the few interstate regulations?

Do the by-laws or similar State Association documents contain the two major Federation regulations? As a reminder, these are: (1) No member school shall engage in athletic competition with an out of state school which is not a member in good standing of its respective state high school athletic association unless the school is not eligible to become a member or unless it complies with conditions of alliance as specified by the state association. (2) No member school shall compete in any Interstate tournament or meet in which three or more schools par-

ticipate, nor in any interstate contest between two schools which involves a round trip exceeding 600 miles, unless such event has been sanctioned by all interested State Associations through the National Federation.

Do the by-laws specifically mention the necessity of securing sanction for a meet or tournament?

Do the by-laws give any authority for control of participation in all-star, charity and commercially sponsored contests?

Do the by-laws authorize penalty against coaches or other school officials who cooperate with outside organizations in the sponsoring of contests which are opposed to the policies of the state association?

Even though the by-laws have an "elastic" clause, the State Association is in a better position if most of these things are specifically mentioned. It is much easier to prevent violations than to prove and penalize. Frequent reminders may appear to be monotonous but that is better than negligence in giving full information. Local school administrators are usually co-operative if they know of the support that is in stated and printed policies and regulations and if the knowledge is in mind at the time they must decide about a local request. After commitment it is not easy to rescind a decision.

There is something to be said in favor of a placard of general reminders to administrators in a form similar to those which are headed "You are not eligible if _____." Or does someone have such a condensed sheet?

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From The Secretary's Office

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

Statements of the 1946-47 annual dues have been mailed to former member schools of the K.H.S.A.A. Schools whose memberships are not renewed by October 1 are dropped from the association.

FOOTBALL CLINICS

The Board of Control secured the services of several outstanding officials to conduct clinics in football. These men were "Cap" Maddox, Reed Miller, Harry Lancaster, Jim Geverts, and Jackie McKown. The dates and sites of the clinics were as follows: September 3—Ashland, Ft. Thomas, Lexington, Louisville, Mayfield; September 4—Hopkinsville, Pineville; September 5—Bowling Green, Pikeville; September 6—Henderson; September 7—Princeton.

FOOTBALL EXAMINATIONS

Part II of the National Federation football examination for officials will be given early in October. Any official who has been registered for at least one year prior to 1946 is eligible to take the examination and will be notified directly from the Secretary's office concerning the time and place of the test.

CORRECTIONS ON 1946

FOOTBALL PUBLICATIONS

Football Rules Book: For play situation under Article 2, page 39, in part (a) of ruling, ball is awarded to B (instead of A). Same for Six-Man rules.

Football Play Situations Book: Play 99: "his 27" should be "B's 27." Otherwise it

would be a phenomenal kick. Play 249 (3): In part (b), foul is by the offense behind basic spot, hence it is a safety (instead of penalty from previous spot).

Football Meeting Folders: In The Kick Summary in Part V, Questions 4, 5, 6, and 7 were shortened at the last minute to fit space and corresponding parts of the key were not deleted. In each case, delete part (a) in the key and make answers as follows: **Question 4:** (a) No. (b) No. **Question 5:** (a) No for all kicks. (b) Yes for all kicks. **Question 6:** (a) No for all kicks. (b) Yes for all kicks. **Question 7:** (a) No for all kicks. (b) Yes for all kicks.

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ELEMENTS OF A SCHOOLBOY TRAINING PROGRAM

Courtesy the Scholastic Coach

By FRANK CAVANAUGH

Frank "Doc" Cavanaugh, trainer at Cornell University, is one of the most distinguished figures in the world of tape, liniment and sun lamps.

The prevention and care of injuries is a vital factor in the promotion of a safe and sane athletic program. Every man charged with the responsibility of coaching should have a good working knowledge of training techniques.

Many men believe a program of injury control is expensive and involves considerable time. This isn't necessarily true. And even if it were, the program would be entirely justified.

Training Room Items

At an outlay of no more than \$125, you can install a very satisfactory first-aid or training room. Broken down, the initial cost includes:

1. A massage table (which any local carpenter can build for you).
2. A first-aid cabinet which can be built or bought for about \$15.
3. An infra-red therapeutic lamp, with stand, at \$15.
4. A container for ice (inexpensive).
5. Essentials: a gallon of rubber solvent for removing tape, \$2.50; a pound of analgesic (warm), \$1.50; a gallon of rub-down liniment, \$3.25; a foot tub with solution for control of athlete's foot, \$6.50.
6. From your physician, the necessary antiseptics for abrasions, etc., namely, mer-cresin, metaphen—whichever he likes best.
7. A pair of bandage scissors, 7¼ inch length, at \$2.
8. Adhesive tape, preferably in 1½ and 2 inch widths; purchase as much as you'll need for the season at \$2.10 per roll.
9. Ankle roller bandage for insurance against ankle sprains, 2¼ by 92 inches with strings, a half gross for \$12.
10. A wire water tray at \$2.75, and 500 paper cups at \$1.75. (The old, dirty, unsanitary team drinking bottle is definitely passe.)
11. A half gallon of skin-hardening compound for use on tender feet in the early season, \$4.

12. A completely equipped training kit at \$15.

On the day of the game, keep the following items separately on the bench in charge of the trainer:

1. Water tray.
2. Training kit.
3. Powdered rosin (for wet days).
4. Ice container (important for bruises).
5. Extra shoulder pads, thigh guards, hip pads, shoe laces, head gears, jerseys, and pants.
6. A blanket to cover injured players.

Closely allied with prevention of injuries is a good conditioning program.

Diet. You can't run an automobile on poor fuel. Neither can you work an athlete on a poorly balanced diet. Every boy needs the proper foods in the proper amounts for growth, energy and the repair of tissue.

The athlete should be advised to eat three regular meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner) at regular times. A good breakfast may consist of fruit juice, a cereal such as corn flakes, bran flakes or oatmeal, scrambled or boiled eggs, toast (preferably whole wheat), and a beverage (milk or postum).

Some coaches have the crackpot idea that milk is injurious to the athlete. I violently disagree. I tell the boys to drink all the milk they want; as long as they drink it slowly and don't gulp it down.

Persona non grata

Insofar as the other meals are concerned, avoid all fried foods as well as highly seasoned delicacies such as pickles, ketchup, etc.—all of which are tough to digest.

The boy should eat all the green vegetables possible and good, lean meat. Pork is not recommended.

If the athlete is hungry in the evening, he can drink a glass of milk or eat a dish of cereal with fruit. The idea is to keep the meals well balanced.

The boys should eat enough food, but not too much. It is better to leave the table feeling slightly hungry, rather than stuffed. Many a good prospect has eaten himself right off the team.

There should be no eating between meals, and I don't have to tell you that alcohol and tobacco are taboo. Any time a boy wants something to drink, he can have a malted

milk, a fruit juice, a glass of plain milk, or water.

Of great importance to the health of the body is regular bowel movements. Boys troubled with constipation should get immediate treatment.

Sleep is essential to a growing, active boy. He should get a minimum of nine hours every night. If possible, he should retire two hours before midnight. Every hour of sleep you get before midnight is worth two after midnight. Make sure the sleeping chamber is quiet and well ventilated.

Pre-season conditioning. During the summer, it will behoove the football player to prepare his body for the tough regimen that lies ahead. A good exercise program (in the afternoon or evening) can strengthen the vital joints—wrist, elbow, shoulder, knee, ankle, and neck. These are the shock absorbers in football.

Execution Of Exercises

The exercises should be executed slowly. In strengthening the muscles around the knee joint, for example, the boy should do slow knee bends up and down. In working on the neck muscles, he should do neck bridges forward and back. Slow push-ups do wonders for the arms and shoulders.

The following grass drills have superlative value as body builders. In between some of the exercises the boy should get up and do some vigorous running.

1. Front dive with forward rolls.
2. Back rolls.
3. Full knee bends.
4. Lying flat on the ground with arms and legs fully extended, rock back and forth on the stomach.
5. Push-ups.
6. Lying prone on the ground with arms close to the body, roll along the ground.
7. From the attention position, fall straight forward, absorbing the shock of the fall with the arms.
8. With the legs spread, do some vigorous trunk-bending exercises.
9. Crawl along the ground turtle fashion.
10. Bridge the neck as in wrestling, both front and back.
11. From a regular football stance, practice on quick starts.

Since football is a game of quick starts, the athlete should stress a lot of wind sprints. These wind sprints should be short, 15 to 20 yards, and should be frequently supplemented with 300-yard runs.

The boy should pay attention to his running form, with particular emphasis on a good body lean, a vigorous push of the arms,

and a lift and push action with the legs.

A good football player should always be able to run 400 yards at good speed. During the training season, he should disdain the use of an automobile and do all the walking he can.

Last, but not least, of the coach-trainer's duties is the maintenance of good morale. Boys who work hard, live cleanly, stay cheerful, and respect their coach—usually have great morale. Their respect must be earned, and the coach should never forget it.

The wise coach keeps a sharp eye on the mental attitude of his squad. One troublemaker can sink a dreamboat. At the same time, the coach should encourage the boys to come to him with their academic or personal problems.

A few good slogans in the locker room ("Keep in Shape," "The Team That Won't Be Beaten Can't Be Beaten," "Don't Be Left by the Wayside," etc.) go a long way in creating good fellowship and a winning spirit.

Causes Of Grid Injuries

In general, the causes of football injuries may be grouped into four classifications:

1. Poor physical condition and lack of knowledge of the fundamentals.
2. Faulty practice or game equipment, poor playing area and lack of training room facilities or equipment in case of injury.
3. The coach—his type of practice and his stress on fundamentals.
4. The pure accidents that no one can do anything about.

Why are some athletes so susceptible to sprains, dislocations, fractures and concussions, while others, equally exposed, go through season after season without a scratch?

Part of the answer lies in the susceptibility of the individual, which varies with the structure and strength of the various tissues and organs.

Another factor is the natural knack some have of protecting themselves. Without being taught, they ease a collision by giving with the impact and swiftly and effectively tucking in their arms, legs and head.

Others accept the full force of a charging body, sprawling over the field, all arms, legs and angles. Most younger boys fall in this category. Gangling adolescents, they are quite clumsy in their coordinations and, therefore, more susceptible to injuries.

A great deal of this clumsiness can be eliminated with the aid of proper coaching and training, and the improved coordinations that come with maturity.

THE 1946 FOOTBALL CODE

Over the past several years, a progressive football code has aided in the development of an increasingly attractive game with a minimum chance of injury. The 1946 code represents further progress. Those who thoroughly study the rules will find a list of the major differences from last year on the inside of the front cover of the rules book. In addition to the rules book, there are valuable aids to coaches, officials and players in the supplementary publications, "Football Play Situations" and "Football Interpretation Folders."

Here are more detailed comments about some of those items and about a few others which are listed as "Slight Modifications."

1-1-3-2. **COLOR OF JERSEY.** The home team is urged to notify the visiting team as to color of jersey which will be worn and type of ball which will be used. For night games, balls with two black or white circular stripes between the lace and each end should be among those which are available. If proper notice is sent, the home team has the right to wear its usual color of suit and if there is objection because both sets of jerseys are of the same color, the visiting team is expected to change.

2-3-2. A **PLIABLE TEE** is permissible. This may be the customary manufactured rubber tee or a team may choose to use a paper cup or similar utensil. If possible, one of the Officials should remove the tee when it will not interfere with his duties.

2-9-2-2. **POSITION ON LINE.** Players of A are expected to take a position such as to make it apparent whether they are on the line or behind it. Freak positions such as facing sideways are not permitted but a comfortable position within the rules is now possible. If one hand is on the ground and the player is facing the opponent's goal, his feet may be in any reasonable position which is comfortable. It is not necessary that one of the feet be up to within one foot of the line. Prior to this year, the code contained the one-foot specification, but it was almost impossible for a player to adhere to the rule.

2-11. **FAILURE TO HAVE SEVEN** players on the line is listed as a form of offside. This is one of the snap infractions for which the Referee does not have authority to blow his whistle before the play ends. The ball goes into play after an offside (on either snap or free-kick), or illegal motion, or an illegal shift (failure to pause one second). For other snap or free-kick infractions, the Referee has authority to kill the ball immediately and, whether he does or

not, the ball remains dead even though action does not cease immediately. There is a slight modification of this provision in connection with an illegal substitution as outlined in 3-5-1 and 2. For an illegal substitution which is discovered by an Official while the ball is dead, the ball remains dead and the Referee may blow his whistle immediately. However, if the substitution illegality is not discovered until after the ball has been snapped or free-kicked, the foul is treated the same as if the illegal act had occurred at the time of discovery. Hence, the penalty is enforced as a foul during the down rather than as a foul while the ball is still dead.

PLAY: A12 Enters while the ball is dead and replaced A3 leaves on the wrong side of the field. An Official discovers him on the wrong side after the ball is in play.

RULING: This is a 5-yard penalty foul during the down. Spot of enforcement is determined by the type of play (loose ball or run) which was in progress at the time of discovery. The place of the foul (not necessarily the place for penalty enforcement) is considered to be the spot of the snap or free-kick. This is the same as for any other non-player foul as outlined in the last sentence of the note under 4-2-5.

2-21-2. **NEW IMPULSE.** Part (a) of the paragraph dealing with "impulse" has been slightly reworded for clarity. No change in meaning is intended. The statement makes it clear that a muff or bat of a pass or fumble does not provide any new impulse, provided it is done before the ball has touched the ground.

PLAY: A1 receives the snap on his 5. He attempts lateral and B bats the pass into A's zone where A falls on it. This is a safety (rather than a touchback) because the pass (not the bat) is considered the impulse.

3-5-1. **THE NEW SUBSTITUTION RULE** is liberal. It is designed to eliminate some of the delays which were caused by necessity of waiting until the clock was stopped. A substitute may now go on the field whenever the ball is dead. However, if the clock is running, not more than two substitutes from the same team may enter and they enter at their own risk of having the 30-second time limit expire or of having the Offensive team snap the ball before the substitution is completed. To be completed, the replaced player must be entirely off the field and on the side where his team has its bench. A violation of any one of these conditions results in a loss of 5 yards. It is not

necessary for the substitute to report to an Official, unless he is entering as a center, guard or tackle. In that case, he must report that fact to the nearer Official.

As in the past, it is not permissible for a team to **use substitutes to deceive**. This applies to players such as that where one substitute comes in but two players run to the sideline. One leaves and the other is in position to receive a forward pass. This act draws a penalty of 5 yards and the ball remains dead unless discovery is after the ball is in play. When discovery is late, the spot of enforcement depends on the type of play.

5-2-2. The article concerning running into the kicker has been slightly reworded to give the Official some discretionary authority in cases where slight contact with the kicker is incidental and caused by the movement of the kicker.

5-2-7 and 6-6-3. **FAIR CATCH**. Prior to this year, the giving of an invalid fair-catch signal was unlike other minor non-contact fouls in that it drew a severe penalty of 15 yards. The penalty is now 5 yards (from the previous spot).

There is one other minor change in connection with the fair catch. It is in the slight rewording of Article 3 of 6-6. The phrase "or a kicker" has been added. The difference is that if a receiver signals for a fair catch and if the kick touches one of the kickers, any receiver may recover and advance. In that case, they have the choice of retaining the advance or of accepting the penalty for interference with a fair catch. In the past, it was clear that the ball might be advanced after it touched the ground, but there was some doubt as to whether it was legal to advance after the kick had touched the kicker and not the ground.

6-3-2. **AWARD OF BALL AFTER OUT-OF-BOUNDS**. When a kick goes out of bounds, it always goes to the receivers and this applies regardless of whether one of the kickers might have legally touched the kick last before it went out of bounds. However, in past years, the out-of-bounds rule for a pass or a fumble differed from the kick rule in that the award depended on who last touched the loose ball. This year's rule has eliminated that difference. Under present rules, any pass or fumble which goes out-of-bounds belongs to the passer or fumbler and last touching has no influence on the award. It is assumed that, in the case of a pass or a fumble, the defense has the right to secure possession before the ball goes out-of-bounds but, if he is unsuccessful in this, he has no right to a ball which was in possession of the opponent (even

though the ball was loose) at the time it went out.

8-1-2-b. **TILTING BALL**. When centers prefer to snap the ball with one hand, it is convenient for them to tilt the long axis. This is permissible, provided the tilting does not exceed an angle of 45 degrees. This means that the ball may not be stood on end in order to narrow the neutral zone to six or seven inches. The slight permissible tilting of the ball may narrow the zone by a fraction of an inch, but not enough to make any practical difference. If the ball is to be tilted, it must be done by the center as soon as he places his hand on the ball and there must be a noticeable pause between the time of tilting and the time of the snap. It is not permissible for the center to use the maneuver to confuse the opponent in connection with the timing of the snap.

8-5-6. **PASS INTERFERENCE**. The 2nd and 5th play situations under this section have been slightly reworded for clarity. No change in meaning is intended. The rewording is to make it clear that there can be no pass interference behind the line, unless it is the type of interference which results from the ball touching an ineligible player. Also, there can be no interference beyond the line during a pass which ends behind the line.

9-2-1-b. **WHEN BALL BECOMES DEAD**. The parenthetical statement in this paragraph has been slightly reworded for clarity. It covers the situation where a loose ball in the end zone becomes dead before any possession is secured by a player. No touchdown can be scored by getting possession of a dead ball. Touching always precedes actual possession and if the situation is such that the touching causes the ball to become dead, then the following possession is merely getting possession of a dead ball.

PLAY: On kick-off, ball goes into R's end zone. K-2 is down the field fast enough to catch the ball as it bounces into the end zone. **RULING**: Touching anything in the end zone immediately killed the kick (this applies to any legal kick). Hence, the possession which immediately followed the touching was merely securing the possession of a ball which was already dead and was a touchback.

Probably the most closely observed change will be that in connection with **substitutions**. In all football meetings, coaches are being urged to refrain from attempts at unnecessary delays or circumventions. This rule will be an aid in preventing unpopular "dragging" of a game, if coaches will use their efforts in adhering to the spirit as well as to the letter of the rule.

HERE AND THERE OVER THE NATION

STATE ASSOCIATION EXPANSION: State Association activities have expanded for the past ten years and each season brings new types of service which are being rendered to member schools by the state association. Many of the central states have had full-time offices and full-time executive officers for a number of years and the services which have been made possible through this development have been appreciated by the member schools. In other sections of the country, the smaller number of member schools, or lack of finances, or other local factors have made it necessary for the state association to have its work done as a part-time job by responsible school men who have done this work as a sort of "extra-curricular" chore. Recently, the states of Tennessee, Arkansas and Florida reached the stage where a full-time office is considered essential. As a result, the association has set up an independent office and a full-time executive officer has been placed in charge of the work. In Florida, the veteran state association pioneer and leader, LaFayette Golden, has been persuaded to devote his full time to this work. His office is at Gainesville, Florida. In Tennessee, A. F. Bridges has been chosen after a number of years of efficient service on the Tennessee board of control. He has established the central office at Trenton and is fortunate enough (in these days of housing shortage) to have space in the new high school building at that place. In Arkansas, J. M. Burnett, after many years of service in connection with state association work, has been elected the executive secretary. His office is in Little Rock.

In addition to these three states which have taken definite action, the Kentucky state association has authorized a full-time office to be established in 1947. The executive officer has not yet been chosen. In Alabama, the state association has authorized a full-time office, if and when a budget can be set up to warrant such expansion. Similar action is being seriously considered in several of the other states.

If the experience of other states which have been operating with a full-time staff, can be taken as a guide, the member schools in the three listed states will find that they have taken a progressive step and one which will result in great benefits to the entire athletic program. Congratulations to these state associations, both for the progressive

action and for the quality of men they have chosen!

ATHLETIC PROTECTION PLANS: The state association sponsored athletic protection work continues to grow. States such as California, Iowa, Wisconsin and New York now give accident coverage to thousands of students in addition to those who participate in interscholastic athletics. A recent issue of the New York state athletic association bulletin contains interesting and instructive material concerning New York experiences with intra-mural and physical education coverage. Approximately 7,700 students are enrolled in this type of benefit plan. These were divided almost fifty-fifty among boys and girls. The percentage of injury was 2.2% for the boys as compared with 1.6% for the girls. The greatest number of injuries by grades was in the ninth grade in which 23.8% of all injuries occurred. As far as intramural sports are concerned, there were 21 injury claims for basketball, 15 for apparatus work and 10 for volley ball. Of the 88 injuries for which claims were entered, 33 were sprains, and 23 were bone fractures, most of them in leg or arm. The rate for this type of coverage is 60c per student. It should be understood that this type of coverage does not include coverage for interscholastic athletics. The rate when such coverage is included is considerably higher.

BASEBALL SOLICITATION: The solicitation agreement between the high schools and Organized Baseball appears to have got off to a good start. To date, there have been no cases where a boy's eligibility has been affected by such solicitation since the agreement was adopted. There were two cases in Illinois, one in Ohio, one in Pennsylvania and two in Idaho, in which high school boys were signed to a professional contract. In each of these cases, investigation showed that the solicitation and contract activity occurred last year when the agreement merely specified that any solicitation or contract activity would be engaged in only after it was shown that such activity was not in conflict with the given state high school association rules.

As an illustration, the Illinois Association rules do not make a boy ineligible merely because of the signing of a contract. He becomes ineligible only if money is exchanged in connection with the contract.

There were several cases, notably two in Texas, in which a contract was offered high

school boys by a "baseball bird dog" who appeared to be operating on the "catch as catch can" basis. As soon as the matter was called to the attention of the club owners, contract operations were stopped before signature and proper measures were taken to prevent a recurrence.

This comparatively happy state of affairs is quite in contrast to the dissensions which were prevalent during the past few years before the baseball agreement went into effect.

COACHING CLINICS: Nearly every state held some type of coaching clinic during the summer. In some cases, these are in charge of the state university or of one of the teacher colleges. In a number of the states, they are in charge of the State High School Association. Last year, New York inaugurated a clinic of this kind and it proved to be very successful. It was continued this year. New Mexico is one of the states that started the practice this year. They held a coaching clinic at Albuquerque, during August. The clinic program was arranged by the state coaches association acting in conjunction with the State High School Association. Secretary Sweeney and Coach Association President Elwood Romney combined forces to arrange an attractive program and the state university athletic staff provided much of the talent which worked along with high school men and state and national representatives to make the program attractive.

In nearly all of these clinics, the new motion pictures, "Football Up-to-Date" and "Basketball Up-to Date," were used as a contribution to both the instruction and the entertainment.

MOTION PICTURES IN SPORTS: The reception which has been given the movement to provide authentic motion pictures which are pitched to the level of the high school game has exceeded the fondest hopes of the picture producers. Distribution is largely through the state high school association office or through an agency chosen by church office. In some cases, the state association has secured the films and arranged with the visual department of the state university or of a teacher college to service and distribute the film.

As an illustration of the demand for these films, the case of Minnesota is cited. The state association has leased 20 copies of these films and they are being routed in such a way as to be shown in each of the 500 member high schools. The premiere showing

will be followed by a showing in each of the 15 or 20 district football meetings which will be in charge of these leaders.

NEW FILM RELEASE

FOOTBALL UP-TO-DATE is a 30 minute 16 m.m. sound film as modern as spun glass stockings or the flying wing. It's a pioneer in the field of football game administration. Produced by the Official Sports Film Service, A. A. Schabinger, Director, by authority of the National High School Federation, it demonstrates play situations and shows the fundamentals on which the game and its code are based. The approach is technical, but the technique is such as to make the difficult ones easy so that players and spectators will understand rule fundamentals.

Play situations contain interesting playing strategy and enough actual game color to make the demonstrations a thrilling performance. All rulings are official. The demonstrations and interpretations were supervised by H. V. Porter, Secretary of National Federation; E. A. Thomas, Secretary of Kansas High School Activities Association; H. L. Ray of Chicago—co-editors of the Official National Federation Football Rules, and A. A. Schabinger, Director of Official Sports Film Service.

The professional quality of the film was made possible by the sponsorship of General Mills, Inc., makers of Wheaties, "Breakfast of Champions," and Wilson Sporting Goods Company; "The Last Word in Modern Sports Equipment."

This picture is a valuable addition to the school football and sports program. It is suitable for use in meetings of football coaches and officials, school assemblies, football squad study groups, for service clubs and general community meetings such as athletic banquets where entertainment as well as instruction is desired.

This film, as well as its companion film, "BASKETBALL UP-TO-DATE," can be secured from your state high school office, or, if they do not have it, from the Official Sports Film Service, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 3, Illinois.

Many football technicians assisted. A few of them include: L. W. Remley, Athletic Director, Proviso High School, Maywood, Ill.; H. V. Porter, Secretary of National Federation; Edward Beranek, Oak Park, Ill.; John M. Neville, Detroit, Mich.; Stewart LeGault, Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Witte, Appleton, Wis.; E. A. Thomas, Secretary of Kansas High School Activities Association; and A. A. Schabinger, Director of Official Sports Film Service.

VETTINER HEADS JEFFERSON COUNTY RECREATION PROGRAM

The Editor

Recently Charlie Vettiner became Supervisor of Jefferson County Recreation and Playground Board succeeding Ray Baer, who returned to his first love, coaching football. As director Mr. Vettiner sets up the entire program of recreation and playground activities for Jefferson County. During the summer his associates number about sixty and in the winter there are approximately forty engaged in the program. The budget for the year amounts to some \$80,000. Throughout the year the activities of Mr. Vettiner will be varied. In addition to his duties in Jefferson County he will conduct the basketball clinics for the High School Athletic Association, his fourth venture in this work. Since he is recognized as one of the top basketball officials in the state, it is quite likely that some fortunate principal will be able to induce him to slip away a few evenings during the winter and blow the whistle at basketball games.

Last summer the track team sponsored by the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board engaged in a national tournament at Cleveland, winning a tie for fifth place and coming home with three medals and fifteen ribbons to show for their efforts. Thirty-four boys and girls were sent to the tournament.

The varied experience of Mr. Vettiner as a coach, physical education director, teacher, and referee will come in good stead in his new job; all who know him anticipate an even more ambitious program for Jefferson County during the years he heads the organization.

The following was contributed by a fellow-worker of Mr. Vettiner's.

Mr. Charlie Vettiner, the "Ole Smoke Ringer" of Jefferson County, otherwise known as the Dean of basketball officials of Kentucky, is doing a great job as Director of the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board.

Charlie stepped into a big job formerly held by Ray Baer, the well-known football coach who is now guiding the destinies of the St. X. gridders.

Jefferson County can look forward to greater things in matters of recreation as evidenced by the full fall and winter pro-

gram planned and now being put into effect by Mr. Vettiner.

Charlie's work as a basketball official will be missed by the coaches and high school officials of Kentucky. Probably no official in any sport in Kentucky has ever been voted the leading official of that sport by such an overwhelming majority as was given him at the University of Kentucky clinic for coaches last month.

Basketball officials of Kentucky, however, will still feel Vettiner's influence through the explanation of basketball rules at the high school clinics set up by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association.

As an official who has gained the respect of all and as a friend of school people, Charlie will be missed; but the opinion of all seems to be more power to him in his new job where a greater and more comprehensive program can be accomplished.

It Can't Happen Here-Or Can It?

Is there any possibility of:

- (1) A foul causing ball to become dead? _____
- (2) A foul in the scrimmage zone which does not carry a distance penalty? _____
- (3) A foul which causes awarding of ball to opponent? _____
- (4) A forward pass incompleteness which does not cause loss of a down? _____
- (5) An illegal pass which does not carry a five-yard penalty? _____
- (6) A free-kick from a side zone? _____
- (7) A free-kick which can not be moved along the free-kick line? _____
- (8) A kick into R's end zone which does not result in a touchback? _____
- (9) A single foul for which penalty can not be declined? _____
- (10) A second kick-off without a foul having been committed? _____
- (11) A foul during a forward pass which is not interference? _____
- (12) A touchdown being scored by B after a forward pass by A has touched an ineligible player? _____

ERA OF SPORTS EXPANSION

The school sports program is definitely expanding. More individuals are playing organized basketball. The number of schools playing football, either six-man or regulation, has increased by at least 15% during the past year and more have made plans to

For Healthier, Happier, Stronger Sons and Daughters, of a Working, Playing, Freedom-Loving United States of America.

inaugurate the sport as soon as equipment becomes available. There is a revival of interest in school baseball and the number of participating schools has grown by about 25%. In states such as Mississippi this revival has been phenomenal and cities such as Jackson have been surprised to find a spectator interest which, for final games, has exceeded that for professional events. In states such as Iowa and Minnesota and in scattered sections of many other states, the school sports season has been extended into the summer months.

The cause for this may be in the attention which was directed toward sports values by military leaders, or in the larger gate receipts from larger industrial pay-rolls, or in the belated realization of school leaders that one very important responsibility of the school is to stimulate fitness habits and activity which builds strength, co-ordination and a friendly competitive spirit. The cause is relatively unimportant. The significant fact is the existence of a state of mind on the part of the public and of educational leaders which provides the opportunity for the schools to render a national service by fostering the type of physical fitness activity which will make it unnecessary for military forces or any other governmental division to set up a parallel physical training program outside the school.

The public believes in the value of this part of the school program. Educators have always recognized these values but their views were colored by the pressures and emotional explosions which came from excesses in those communities which permit the athletic contests to get out of hand. It became the style to criticize the "brawn" department. It was a test of an administrator's adherence to the cultural arts. Such criticisms served to classify the individual as for or against the literati.

Events of the last few years have caused many changes in thinking. Many school men, coaches, directors and administrators,

have rubbed elbows in situations where the qualities which have a chance to develop in the physical fitness department of the school were the difference between death or survival of the individual and between success or failure of the cause. The state of mind in connection with physical fitness and sports expansion is more favorable than it has been for a decade.

It is essential that no mistake be made in directing this expansion. The high schools do not need the cancerous type of athletic growth which would come from the overstimulation of national or sectional "bowl" games or of cross-country jaunts which require excessive coaching attention and department expense for a small group which has already received its share of benefits. Great numbers with lesser talents have a stake in the school program and they are often in greater need of training which will not be given if the school staff is short-handed during the week of a trip, or if the whole school program is disrupted because of the widely publicized event. English or algebra might need that kind of stimulation to encourage students to enter these classes but sports get sufficient stimulation from the local contests in a reasonable regulation season's schedule.

Travel distance, length of season and number of games must differ in different states and different sections.

The difference between desirable contests and undesirable excesses is one of degree. But some dividing limit must be prescribed. For all high school groups this limit is fixed short of the commercially sponsored sectional or national bowl type of contest in football or basketball, and also short of the barn-storming team-program which is weakly excused on the grounds of "educational travel."

Sports expansion is in progress. The movement can make a great contribution to raising the level of health and fitness. It will be a boon to the nation if it is directed into channels which will provide supervision and full opportunity for sports participation for millions who under past conditions, have been whisked to the sidelines as soon as lack of ability to hit a basket or to kick a football over the cow-shed became apparent.

School leaders now realize that one very important responsibility of the school is to stimulate fitness habits and activity which build strength, co-ordination and a friendly competitive spirit.

Referees' Corner

By Charlie Vettiner

King football is assuming the throne and the air all over Kentucky is filled with leather as a freshman fullback punts to a senior safety man, as the lower classmen vie with the upper for positions on one of Kentucky's football starting line-ups.

Football coaches are still scarce. Out at Fairdale Charlie Blake is still combing the countryside in search of a grid mentor.

Okolona has Bob Beams handling the griders; Valley has Herb Lewis; Fern Creek has Kay Niman; and so it goes with Kentucky schools who are fortunate enough to have football coaches.

Word comes to the guardian of the corner that Clarence Caple, the old Ludlow Flash who burned up the KIAC gridirons for Western Teachers, is handling the coaching assignment at Westpoint. That means Westpoint will be tough to handle this year. Lindsey Perkins, Doug Smith and Herschel Roberts please note.

Oakley Brown, who guided the destinies of St. Xavier's basketball squad last year, is now Assistant Supervisor of Jefferson County Recreation. According to the grapevine, which your old gossip likes to swing from, Joe Hagan, the read-headed coach who made athletic history at Anchorage last year, is in line for the assignment at St. X.

Pikeville lost a top-notch football coach when Junie Jones said goodbye to the mountains to take over the assignment of assistant football coach at St. Xavier.

Your old Rambler made a sashay to Bowling Green and found Westerns' football squad looking mighty good. Incidentally, Frank Camp, last years' coach at Henderson, has a squad of giants out for football at the University of Louisville.

This KIAC football is going to be plenty tough this year, take it from the custodian of the corner.

Jim Cummings, who did a lot of officiating in New York last year, is signed up with the K.H.S.A.A. Employment Bureau for officials in Louisville.

Bob Ellis, brother of the illustrious Tom Ellis of Covington, will also be tooting a football official's whistle this fall.

Take a gander at some of the boys who say they will be back whistling again this year, coaches. The cream of the crop is represented in Charlie Bruce, Ray Cundiff, Dick Bertelson and Joe Linker.

Gotta' sign off now and start plans for those basketball clinics which we will conduct the last week of November. Referees' Corner will greet you again next month with more news of your Kentucky officials, coaches and athletes.

1946 Male Hi Track Team, Louisville, Ky.



SIX-MAN FOOTBALL IN 1946



Use of the six-man game in military camps increased its popularity. The number of schools which participate in the game continues to grow.

In states such as Nebraska, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, the game is commonly played in communities where the school enrollment is too small to warrant the suiting up of twenty-two or more players. In some sections, travel difficulties make it desirable for a school to play the six-man game in a modified game is played with eight

stead of eleven-man. In certain leagues, a players per team.

The most widespread use of the game is in intramural drills where it is much easier for a coach to supervise a number of six-man groups than it is for him to give the more specialized training and fundamentals which are necessary for the eleven-man game. Small groups can get a great deal of enjoyment out of informal games where it is impossible to provide close supervision. One reason is that each player is a potential ball handler on each play. As far as injuries are concerned, there does not seem to be any great difference between the number of injuries in six-man and eleven-man.

RULE CHANGES: Here are the significant rules changes for 1946.

1. A substitute may enter any time the ball is dead, provided the substitution is completed without delaying the snap or kick-off.

2. A backward pass or fumble which goes out of bounds between the goal lines is awarded to the team which passed or fumbled (even though an opponent might touch the pass or fumble before it goes out of bounds).

3. Any kick which goes from the scrimmage zone into either end zone becomes dead as soon as it touches anything on or behind the goal line. If this occurs in the receiver's end zone, it is a **TOUCHBACK** and, if it occurs in the kicker's end zone, it is a **SAFETY**. Last year such a kick was dead when it went into the receiver's end zone but it remained in play if it rebounded into the kicker's end zone.

4. The snapper may tilt the ball to an angle of not more than 45 degrees before he makes the snap.

GROWTH IN MARYLAND: A group of schools in Baltimore has developed a great deal of enthusiasm for this game. It is common practice for the Baltimore League, through the influence of C. J. O'Connor, who is an advisory member of the Six-Man Football Committee, to send out detailed mimeographed reports at the beginning of each week. Partly as a result of these weekly reports, a six-man football printed publication is contemplated and will probably be in circulation this fall.

SIX-MAN SPECIALISTS: Here are a few who have specialized in this sport and who are excellent instructors in game fundamentals. **OREGON:** Stephen Epler, Portland, originator of the game and Chairman of the Rules Committee; **MISSOURI:** H. R. Dietrich, Maryville, clinic instructor and game authority; **MARYLAND:** C. J. O'Connor, Boys' Latin School, Baltimore, author of many 6-man articles; **IOWA:** R. R. Watson, Sheffield and W. A. Roselius, Waverly; **ILLINOIS:** Ray Duncan, State Dept. Public Instruction, Springfield; **SOUTH DAKOTA:** R. M. Walseth, State High School Ath. Assoc., Pierre; **FLORIDA:** LaMar Sarra, Tampa; and **NEBRASKA:** O. L. Webb, Lincoln.

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